

# THI

**THIME**. *n. f.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are supposed to draw honey. This should be written *thyme*, which see.

Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenser.*

**THIN**. *adj.* [Dunn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Islandick; *dunn*, Dutch.]

1. Not thick.
- Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*
- Rare; not dense.
- The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wisd. v. 14.*
- In the day when the air is more *thin*, the sound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *Bacon.*
- Understand the fame
- Of fish within their wat'ry residence;
- Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
- Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*
- The waters of Boristhenes are so *thin* and ight, that they swim upon the top of the stream of the river Hypanis. *More.*
- To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*. *Arbutnot.*
- Not close; separate by large spaces.
- He pleas'd the *thin* and bathful audience
- Of our well-meaning, frugal ancestors. *Rescommon.*
- Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
- Else how could he that host seduce to sin,
- Whose fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*
- Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
- Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow,
- Thin* herbage in the plains, and fruitless fields,
- The sand no gold, the mine no silver yields. *Dryden.*
- Thin* on the tow'rs they stand; and ev'n those few,
- A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*
- Already Cæsar
- Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and fees
- Mankind grown *thin* by his destructive sword. *Addison.*
- Not closely compacted or accumulated.
- Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind sprung up. *Gen.*
- Remove the swelling epithets, thick laid
- As varnish on a harlot's cheek; the rest
- Thin* frown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*
- Thin* leaved arbute hazle-graffs receives,
- And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*
- Exile; small.
- I hear the groans of ghosts;
- Thin*, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. *Dryden.*
- Not coarse; not gross in substance.
- Not abounding.
- Spain is *thin* frown of people, by reason of the sterility of the soil and the natives being exhausted in such vast territories as they possess. *Bacon.*
- Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addison.*
- Not fat; not bulky; lean; slim; slender.
- A slim *thin* gutted fox made a hard shift to wriggle his body into a hen-roost, and when he had stuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Estrange.*

**THIN**. *adv.* Not thickly.

Fame is the spur, that the clear spirit doth raise,

That last infirmity of noble mind;

To scorn delights, and live laborious days;

But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,

And think to burst out into sudden blaze,

Comes the blind fury with the' abhorred sheers,

And flits the *thin* spun life. *Milton.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To **THIN**. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make thin or rare; not to thicken.
- The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbutnot.*
- To make less close or numerous.
- The bill against root and branch never passed till both houses were sufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*
- T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
- That suck the vital moisture of the vine. *Dryden.*
- 'Tis Cæsar's sword has made Rome's senate little,
- And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addison's Cato.*
- To attenuate.
- The vapours by the solar heat
- Thinn'd* and exhal'd rise to their airy seat. *Blackmore.*

**THINLY**. *adv.* [from *thin*.] Not thickly; not closely; not densely; not numerously.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*

**THINE**, pronoun. [*thine*, Gothick; *thin*, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun possessive of thou. It is used for thy when the substantive is divided from it: as, *this is thy house; thine is this house; this house is thine.*

Thou hast her, France; let her be *thine*, for we

Have no such daughter. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*

# THI

**THINK**. *n. f.* [Ding, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]

1. Whatever is; not a person. A general word.
- Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
- You have a *thing* for me?
- It is a common *thing*—
- Ha?
- To have a foolish wife.
- The great master he found busy in packing up his things against his departure. *Shakspeare. Othello.*
- The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* most holy. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
- Says the master, you devour the same *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *Levi. ii. 3.*
- A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
- And scarcely known enough to be despis'd. *Dryden.*
- I should blush to own to rude a *thing*,
- As it is to shun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*
- Wicked men, who understand any *thing* of wisdom, may see the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courses. *Tillotson.*
2. It is used in contempt.
- I have a *thing* in prose, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished: it will make a four shilling volume. *Swift.*
3. It is used of persons in contempt, or sometimes with pity.
- See, sons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
- Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object?
- For this the foolish over-careful fathers
- Have broke their sleeps with thoughts, their brains with care. *Shakspeare's Henry IV.*
- Never any *thing* was so unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*
- The poor *thing* sigh'd, and with a blessing express'd with the utmost vehemence turned from me. *Addison.*
- I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
- Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*
4. It is used by *Shakspeare* once in a sense of honour.
- I lov'd the maid I married; never man
- Sigh'd truer breath: but that I see thee here,
- Thou noble *thing*! more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakspeare.*

To **THINK**. *v. n.* preter. *thought*. [*thantgan*, Gothick; *Dencean*, Saxon; *denken*, Dutch.]

1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reason; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation.
- Thinking*, in the propriety of the English tongue, signifies that sort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with some degree of voluntary attention, considers any thing. *Locke.*
- What am I? or from whence? for that I am
- I know, because I *think*; but whence I came,
- Or how this frame of mine began to be,
- What other being can disclose to me? *Dryden.*
- Those who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*
- It is an opinion that the soul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itself constantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inseparable from the soul, as actual extension is from the body. *Locke.*
- These are not matters to be slightly and superficially *thought* upon.
- His experience of a good prince must give great satisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addison's Freeholder.*
2. To judge; to conclude; to determine.
- Let them marry to whom they *think* best; only to their father's tribe shall they marry. *Numb. xxxvi. 6.*
- I fear we shall not find
- This long desired king such as was *thought*. *Daniel.*
3. To intend.
- Thou *thought'st* to help me, and such thanks I give,
- As one near death to those that wish him live. *Shakspeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy.
- Something since his coming forth is *thought* of, which
- Imports the kingdom so much fear and danger,
- That his return was most requir'd. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
- Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
- In pity of his misery, to dispatch
- His nighted life. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
- We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and observe such a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
- Those who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Speotator, N<sup>o</sup>. 477.*
5. To muse; to meditate.
- You pine, you languish, love to be alone,
- Think* much, speak little, and in speaking sigh. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to observe.
- We are come to have the warrant.
- Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakspeare.*
- Think* upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neb. v. 19.*
7. To judge; to conclude.
- If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are safe. *Swift.*

# THI

Still the work was not complete,

When Venus *thought* on a deceit. *Swift's Miscel.*

The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well of

are no ground of assent. *Locke.*

8. To consider; to doubt.
- Any one may *think* with himself, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **THINK**. *v. a.*

1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive.
- Royal Lear,
- Whom I have ever honour'd as my king,
- And as my patron *thought* on in my prayer. *Shakspeare.*
- Charity *thinketh* no evil. *1 Cor. xiii. 5.*
2. To believe; to esteem.
- Me *thought* I saw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*
- Me *thinketh* the running of the foremost is like that of
- Alimaaz. *2 Sam. xviii. 27.*
3. To think much. To grieve.
- He *thought* not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*
- If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to *think* much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests in this world. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. To think scorn. To disdain.
- He *thought* scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Ezra. iii.*

**THINKER**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice must settle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good musician by a lecture in the art of music, as a coherent *thinker*, or strict reasoner, by a set of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured nose, deep *thinkers* would impute the cause to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

**THINKING**. *n. f.* [from *think*.] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar.*

If we did think,

His contemplations were above the earth,

And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should fill

Dwell in his musings; but I am afraid

His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth

His serious considering. *Shakspeare. Henry VIII.*

I heard a bird so sing,

Whose music, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakspeare.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addison's Guard. N<sup>o</sup>. 97.*

**THINLY**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.]

1. Not thickly.
- Not closely; not numerously.
- It is opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
- Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our best men slain:
- The rest, an heartless number, spent with watching. *Dryden.*

**THINNESS**. *n. f.* [from *thin*.] Exility; tenuity.

1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity.
- Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes and sides, because of the *thinness* of the skin. *Bacon.*
- No breach, but an expansion,
- Like gold to airy *thinness* beat. *Donne.*
- Transparent substances, as glass, water, air, &c. when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, do exhibit various colours according to their various *thinness*, although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. *Newton's Opticks.*
- Such depend upon a strong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinness* and delicacy of the vessels. *Arbutnot.*
2. Paucity; scarcity.
- The buzzard
- Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race,
- To hide the *thinness* of their flock from sight,
- And all together make a seeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*
- In country villages pope Leo the seventh indulged a practice through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude.
- Those pleasures that spring from honour the mind can nauseate, and quickly feel the *thinness* of a popular breath. *South.*

**THIRD**. *adj.* [Drieda, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakspeare.*

**THIRD**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]

1. The third part.
- To thee and thine hereditary ever,
- Remain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakspeare.*
- Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
- A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakspeare.*
- The protestant subjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addison.*

# THI

No sentence can stand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council.

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude some *third* person. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The sixtieth part of a second.
- Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

**THIRDBOROUGH**. *n. f.* [*third* and *borough*.] An under-constable.

**THIRDLY**. *adv.* [from *third*.] In the third place.

First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean. *Bacon.*

To **THIRL**. *v. a.* [Dyplan, Sax.] To pierce; to perforate. *Ains.*

**THIRST**. *n. f.* [Dyppre, Saxon; *derst*, Dutch.]

1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink.
- But fearless they perseue, nor can the flood
- Quench their dire *thirst*; alas! they thirst for blood. *Denb.*
- Thus accus'd,
- In midst of water I complain of *thirst*. *Dryden.*
- Thirst* and hunger denote the state of spittle and liquor of the stomach. *Thirst* is the sign of an acrimony commonly alkalescent or muriatick. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire.
- Not hope of praise, nor *thirst* of worldly good,
- Enticed us to follow this emprise. *Fairfax, b. ii.*
- Thou hast allay'd the *thirst* I had of knowledge. *Milton.*
- Say is't thy bounty, or thy *thirst* of praise. *Granville.*
- This is an active and ardent *thirst* after happiness, or after a full, beatifying object. *Chryse.*
3. Draught.
- The rapid current, through veins
- Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* up drawn,
- Rose a fresh fountain. *Milton.*

To **THIRST**. *v. n.* [Dypprean, Saxon; *dersten*, Dutch.]

1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst.
- They shall not hunger nor *thirst*. *Isa. xlix. 10.*
- The people *thirsted* there for water. *Exod. xvii. 3.*
- They as they *thirsted* scoop the brimming stream. *Milt.*
2. To have a vehement desire for any thing.
- They knew how the ungodly were tormented, *thirsting* in another manner than the just. *Wisd. xi. 9.*
- My soul *thirsteth* for the living God. *Psal. xlii. 2.*
- Till a man hungers and *thirsts* after righteousness, till he feels an uneasiness in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed, greater good. *Locke.*
- But furious *thirsting* thus for gore,
- The sons of men shall ne'er approach thy shore. *Pope.*

To **THIRST**. *v. a.* To want to drink.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger still remains:

For the kind gifts of water and of food,

He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood. *Prior.*

**THIRSTINESS**. *n. f.* [from *thirst*.] The state of being thirsty.

Next they will want a sucking and soaking *thirstiness*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Watson.*

**THIRSTY**. *adj.* [Dyppre, Saxon.]

1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink.
- Thy brother's blood the *thirsty* earth hath drank,
- Broach'd with the steely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakspeare.*
- Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirsty*. *Judg. iv.*
- Unworthy was thy fate,
- To fall beneath a bale assassin's stab,
- Whom all the *thirsty* instruments of death
- Had in the field of battle fought in vain. *Roswe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood thirsty*.

**THIRTEEN**. *adj.* [Dreotene, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N<sup>o</sup>. 249.*

**THIRTEENTH**. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; Dreoteoda, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every woman may have an husband. *Granv.*

**THIRTIETH**. *adj.* [from *thirty*; Dreotegoda, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry shall espouse the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next ensuing. *Shakspeare's Henry VI. p. ii.*

A *thirtieth* part of the sun's revolution.

More will wonder at so short an age,

To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

**THIRTY**. *adj.* [Dreotig, Saxon.] Three tens.

I have slept fifteen years.

—Ay, and the time seems *thirty* unto me. *Shakspeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty-eight* miles. *Addison.*

**THIS**. pronoun. [Dy, Saxon.]

1. That which is present; what is now mentioned.
- Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and so would *this* be, if he durst steal. *Shak.*
- Come a little nearer *this* ways.
- Within *this* three mile may you see it coming;
- I lay a moving grove. *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*